GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1605
ANSWERED ON:26.07.2016
Farm Mechanisation
Adsul Shri Anandrao ;Diwakar Shri Rajesh Kumar;Gavit Dr. Heena Vijaykumar;Jayavardhan Dr. Jayakumar;Patil Shri A.T. (Nana);Patil Shri Shivaji Adhalrao;Patil Shri Vijaysinh Mohite;Puttaraju Shri C.S.;Raut Shri Vinayak Bhaurao;Sahu Shri Lakhan Lal;Shrirang Shri Chandu Barne;Singh Shri Sunil Kumar;Yadav Shri Dharmendra

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor use of innovative farm machineries/equipments by the farmers has resulted in low income for them and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for poor farm mechanisation in the country;

(b) the details of schemes implemented/ being launched for the promotion of farm mechanisation and the funds allocated and utilized thereunder along with the achievements thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the research and development undertaken in farm mechanisation and the major achievements in the development of agro-engineering and agro-technology during the said period along with the initiatives taken/being taken by the Government to develop better technologies to gain high yield in the drought prone areas in the country;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the regions facing agrarian crisis and areas which need more attention in the agriculture sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the proactive measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government for the development of agriculture sector at par with other agro based sectors/ economies?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

â€¡Ã£Ã°Å Ã£Ã¤Ã“Ã£ ??? ????? ?????? Â½Ã£Ã¢Â¨Ã£Ã£ÃŠÃ£Â¾Ã£ Â½Ã£Ã±Ã¢ Ã€Ã£â€¢Â¾Ã£ Â½Ã£Ã¢Â¨Ã£Ã£Ã¨ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA)

(a): No, Madam.

Farm machinery and equipment are an important element of crop production system which contributes in increase of farm productivity and profitability. The farm power availability in India is increased from 0.48 kW/ha in 1975-76 to 1.84 kW/ha in 2013-14 which indicates that the use of farm machinery & equipment for various agricultural operations is increasing. States having more availability of farm power have higher productivity. However, there is regional disparity in utilization of farm power which is mainly due to the fact that the growth of agricultural mechanization has been closely linked with overall agricultural development of different agro-climatic regions of the country.

(b): For promotion of farm mechanization, Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented w.e.f. 2014-15. Farm Mechanization is also promoted through National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP). Details of funds allocated/released to the State Governments during the last three years and the current year under these schemes is given at Annexure-I.

(c): Research and Development is an ongoing activity. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal & its regional centres are working for development of agricultural machines and equipment to cater to the requirement of various crops, commodities, agro-climatic regions and socio economic conditions of farmers. Modern farm equipment and machinery suitable for different regions of the country have been developed for net saving in labour, time, inputs (seeds, fertilizers, diesel, pesticides and irrigation) and unit costs.

(d): Agriculture is a state subject and agrarian crises being a multifaceted and complex phenomenon, the Government makes contingency plans based on the reports received from the State Governments. However, the Government has not conducted any such study recently in the regions facing agrarian crisis.

(e): Government has taken several measures to revitalize agriculture sector and improve condition of farmers on sustainable basis which include enhanced institutional credit to farmers; roll out of a farmer-friendly & comprehensive crop insurance scheme called, 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' (PMFBY), Mission mode scheme for Soil Health Card and promotion of organic farming through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), promotion of scientific warehousing infrastructure, cold storages and cold chains; improved access to irrigation and efficient use of water through Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichayee Yojana (PMKSY); provision of Price Stabilization Fund to mitigate price volatility; Setting up of 'National Agriculture Market'; enhanced subsidies for quality inputs;

advance research facilities for farm techniques; use of information technology to transfer information and knowledge to the farmers at grass root level etc.